

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4400.

H三十月十年九十二緒光

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1903.

二拜禮

號一月二十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
YOKOHAMA. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN. NEWCHANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
E. GOETS, Esq. H. W. SLADE, Esq.
C. MICHAEL, Esq. C. A. TONNES, Esq.
H. SCHUBERT, Esq. E. S. WHEELER, Esq.
E. SHILLIM, Esq.

Chief Manager:
HONGKONG—J. K. M. SMITH

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. K. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1903. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. K. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Paid up Capital \$324,374

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. J. Scott Harston, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. LAUS, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin. Hankow.
Tientsin. Tsingtau (Kiautschou).

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS
DIREKTION DER DISCOMTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [16]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1903. [16]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	SIMLA	About 5th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MALTA	FORMOSA	About 11th December	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea)	JAPAN	About 14th December	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [4]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 9th December.
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY, 23rd December.
KIAUTSCHOU	WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1904.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1904.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1904.
GERA	WEDNESDAY, 17th February, 1904.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, 1904.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 16th March, 1904.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1904.
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1904.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1904.

* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain E. Heintze, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 7th December, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 8th December, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 8th December. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1903. [563c]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

DRESS SHIRTS.

FOWNES' WHITE KID GLOVES,
\$2.00 PER PAIR.

DANCING SHOES,
\$6.00 PER PAIR.

FANCY SOCKS—SILK BRACES.
WHITE DRESS TIES,
\$2.50 DOZEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1903. [732c]

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, comfortably furnished, and most centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Banks and principal business places.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

MACAO HOTEL

(Late HING KEE HOTEL).

This FAVOURITE and LONG ESTABLISHED Hotel is situated on the SEA-FRONT commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Harbour and adjacent islands, and is open to the COOL SOUTHERLY BREEZES in Summer.

The BED-ROOMS are LARGE, COOL, AIRY, WELL-VENTILATED and HAND-SOMELY FURNISHED. The CUISINE is EXCELLENT and under direct EUROPEAN supervision. PIC-NIC, SHOOTING or BOATING parties specially catered for. A commodious and comfortable steam-wheel HOUSE-BOAT, with sleeping accommodation for six passengers and EVERY CONVENIENCE, is provided for the use of visitors AT REASONABLE RATES. A MILITARY BAND PLAYS in the Gardens, close to the Hotel, three times a week.

SEA BATHING.

STEAMERS to and from Macao, every MORNING and AFTERNOON.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor and Manager.

6410

Intimations.

Bovril gives strength,

nourishment and sustenance. It is agreeable to the taste, is stimulating in its effects, is easily assimilated and digested. Bovril contains blood-enriching and muscle-building properties. Some of the leading athletes of the day train on Bovril.



JAPAN

COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonosaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals. N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong. [563c]

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Picnic parties furnished with wines, etc., at a moment's notice.

Contracts made on special terms with Caterers, Committees, Messes and Captains of Steamers. All Wines, Spirits and Beers supplied are guaranteed.

Price list on application. TELEPHONE No. 135.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903. [952c]



SAINT RAPHAEL WINE

Is prescribed in the most varied forms of anaemia, and proves particularly efficacious to revive the forces of persons enfeebled by illness or laborious and difficult digestion. NO OTHER IS PRESCRIBED IN THE PARIS HOSPITALS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

16, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1903. [22]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

(ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.)

CODE ADDRESS: "YOSEMITE."

35 BEDROOMS EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED. BATH TO EACH ROOM. DINING ROOM AND CUISINE UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS AND BEERS.
POOL AND BILLIARDS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND MANILA NEWSPAPERS IN FILE.
TERMS:—\$4.00 to \$7.00 per day. \$75 to \$120 per month.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1903. JAS. D. M. CAMERON, Manager. [5550]

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

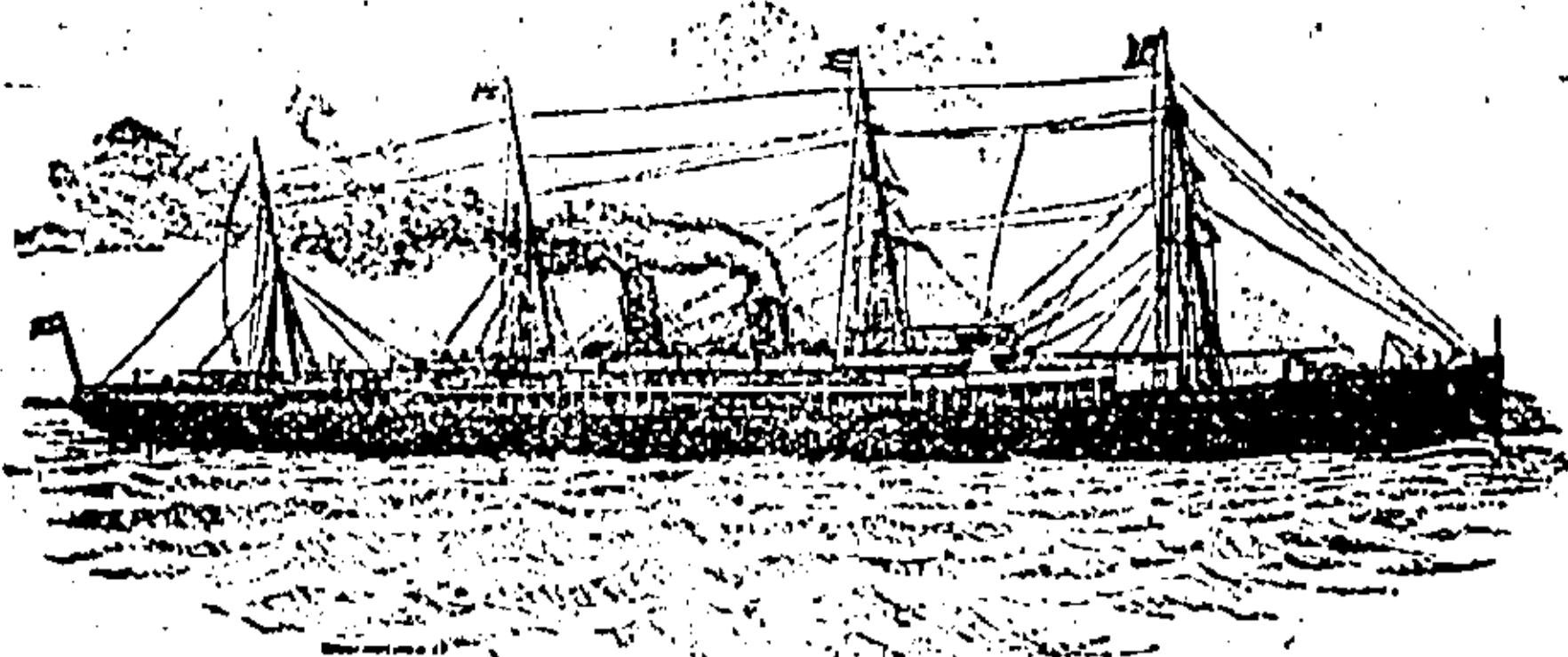
31, 32, 40 and 41, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD—SHANGHAI.
PLEASANT AND CENTRAL SITUATION, FACING SOUTH.

THIS HIGH-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT has Well-furnished Rooms by the Day or Month.

Telegraphic Address: "MARLBOROUGH." Telephone: No. 520.
Shanghai, 6th June, 1903. Mrs. NAZER. [674c]

Halls.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"COPTIC"	4,352 Gross Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	6,307 "	FRIDAY, 18th December, at Noon.
"KOREA"	11,276 "	SATURDAY, 26th December, at Noon.
"GABIC"	4,205 "	SATURDAY, 2nd January, 1904, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	6,307 "	SATURDAY, 9th January, at Noon.
"GHINA"	5,060 "	TUESDAY, 19th January, at Noon.
"DORIC"	4,784 "	FRIDAY, 29th January, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	6,307 "	SATURDAY, 6th February, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	11,284 "	

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

The O. & O. Company's Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines. Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

The largest and steadiest passenger ships on the Pacific. Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-door throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific. Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1903. J. STUART THOMSON, Acting Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 13th January, 1904.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 27th January.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 10th February.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 24th February.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 9th March.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 30th March.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 20th April.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 27th April.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 11th May.

The magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIA ISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, ORTOTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight.
ARAGONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	15th Dec.	Freight.
NURNBERG	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).		
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	29th Dec.	Freight.
JABURG	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).		
AMBRIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	5th January, 1904.	Freight.
Duckstein	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).		
NUBIA	NEW YORK	About end of December.	Freight.
von Hoff	Via SUEZ.		

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,363 tons.	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN"	2,338 "	C. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSH IN"	2,260 "	A. A. Dixon.
"HANKOW"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN"	2,860 "	J. J. Lusatus.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at 5-30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNG HAN"	1,998 tons.	Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at 2 P.M. Sunday		
Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. excepted.		

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN"	2,119 tons.	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about		
7-30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about		
7-30 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM"	588 tons.	Captain B. Branch.
"NANNING"	569 "	C. Butchart.
"TAK HING"	618 "	R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Canton and Wuchow about five times every week. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1903. (3578)

Antimations.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, ENLARGING, AND
COPYING IN ALL SIZES.

AMATEUR WORK GIVEN SPECIAL
ATTENTION.
FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
C. W. CLARK,
No. 4, 106 HOUSE STREET,
Between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road.

LADIES' SPECIAL TOILET ROOM.

964e] PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

THE MANAGER. (1339c)

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that
the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,
VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT
GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES.

The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co.
CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

THE HONGKONG
STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING
and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. (1120e)

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
Ice-House Road.

I am now in a position, in his New and Com-
modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS
a specialty.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. (455e)

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1903. (595d)

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELERS
AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS AND FILMS.
Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.
"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS"
guarantee given to every purchaser.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Watson's Building.

Antimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock-
ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work,
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 376.

Telegram, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[573e]

GO TO THE
KOWLOON HOTEL,
KOWLOON. J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor and Manager.HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,
PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

EDWARDS, PIRY & COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EDWARDS, PIRY & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 1, Duddell Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th of December, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th of November, 1903, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That this meeting approves of the proposed sale of the business of the Company to Joseph Snowell Plant.
2. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, so far as it was necessary for winding up.
3. That Joseph Snowell Plant be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

T. EDWARDS,
S. D. PIRY,
General Managers.

No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1903. (1404e)

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts to the 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th inst. to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WHITTALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1903. (1374e)

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS IN
ADVANCE.

AN early opportunity to those WISHING TO SEND GREETINGS to their RELATIVES AND FRIENDS at Home. I have just unpacked a parcel of Raphael Tuck's XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS of various pretty designs and description, specially selected to suit the taste of young and old.

Very moderate prices and as usual 10% discount for cash.

H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,
and
35 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1903. (1393e)

DEUTSCHE WEINGESSELLSCHAFT
DUHR & CO., COELN.

STOCK ON HAND OF
AHRLEICHART, a red Abr Wine at \$18.50
GRAACHER, Moselle at \$16.50
LAUBENHEIMER, Hock at \$15.00

All per Case of 24 Quarts.
Price Reductions for Larger Orders.

GROSSMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1903. (1259e)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.
In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. (129)

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the advertisement under-
neath we have this day transferred our
Business and Trademarks, together with all
Assets and Liabilities to the HOLLAND-
CHINA HANDELSCOMPAGNIE (Holland-
China Trading Co.), which will collect and dis-
charge all accounts due to and owing by us.

HOOTZ, S'JACOB & Co.
HOLLAND-CHINA SYNDIKAAT.

Rotterdam, 1st October, 1903.

WE have this day established at ROTTER-
DAM, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI and
TIENTSIN, taking over as going concerns the
Business and Trademarks together with all
Assets and Liabilities of Messrs. HOOTZ,
S'JACOB & Co., and the "HOLLAND-
CHINA SYNDICATE, LTD."

Messrs. J. H. COLLIGNON, S. J. R. DE
MONCHY, Jr., and F. B. S'JACOB have been
appointed General Managers, and we have
authorized Messrs. G. BAKKER, G. BRUSSE,
J. HUIDEKOPER, W. KIEN and C. A. WEGELIN,
to sign the Company per procuration.

HOLLAND-CHINA HANDELS-
COMPAGNIE,
(HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING COMPANY).

Rotterdam, 1st October, 1903. (1421e)

Auction.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on MONDAY, the 7th day of December,
1903, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His Excellency
the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND
at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong,
for a term of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by
the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one
further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
Inland Lot No. 1708.	Shau Wan Road, Causeway Bay.	N. 315 S. 310 E. 66 W. 56.6	18,596	135	14,178

Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. (1426e)

Hotel.

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D' Hote at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

THE "NOVOE VREMYA" ON THE CRISIS.

The *Novoe Vremya* of 21st October has the following article on the present Russo-Japanese crisis:—

"The Russian newspapers of the Far East and the European Press published in the same quarter say that a period of calm, has made its appearance in Russo-Japanese relations and that a serious conflict between the two Powers is now out of the question, though at one time it seemed possible enough."

"We are very glad to hear such good news, nevertheless the important question of the preservation of peace cannot be lightly disposed of, and we cannot therefore unfortunately receive as gospel the cheerful information in question. The Press of the Far East tells us to-day that there will be no war; yesterday it told us that war was unavoidable; to-morrow perhaps it will again assure us that we must inevitably come into collision with Japan. But on what foundation are all these rumours,—past, present and future,—based? Evidently on the prevalent tone of the Japanese newspapers. These papers began by crying out that it was necessary to make war on us, and everybody began to talk about the crisis; after a while these cries decreased and everybody began to feel comfortable and to affirm that the danger of war was minimised."

THE JAPANESE PRESS INACCURATE.
"To attach such importance to the Japanese Press would not be extraordinary if that Press were always a model of accuracy and famous for its faithful expression of the views of its Government. But it cannot be said that the Press of any country is a faithful exponent of the views of its Government. It certainly cannot be said of the Japanese Press, which is to a large extent subsidised by the English and the Americans. Japanese papers are sometimes in fact edited directly by representatives of these nationalities."

"On this account there is no need to be alarmed to any particular extent by the furious outbursts of the Japanese Press, or to be lulled into security by its optimistic predictions. One must estimate for him how matters stand in the Far East, especially when there is anything serious the matter there and must not allow himself to be influenced by the tone of the Japanese newspapers."

RELATIONS STRAINED.
"It would be mere affectation on our part to deny that our relations with Japan are rather strained at present. They have been strained for some time past although there was no aggressive action on our side which might be regarded as having brought about this estrangement. At all events Japan pushed on the warlike preparations of her fleet which she sent to manoeuvre in the Straits of Korea, and which also stationed in a line from the island of Kargodo to the islands of Tsushima and Kishiu. Soldiers were placed on board her transports and brought to Masampo. This was done by way of transport exercise of course. The men were not landed but returned to the island of Tsushima."

"We just mention this little fact to give the reader an idea of the acts which are accountable for the present crisis in the Far East."

"There is a wide interval of course between such acts and an actual collision. A demonstration carried out by a fleet is a comparatively cheap performance, as Powers which possess a strong fleet are not averse to showing it off, especially if by doing so they think they can bring pressure to bear on a neighbour."

NO EFFECT ON RUSSIA.
"But this demonstration will have no effect on Russia, i.e., it will not make us too yielding in our relations with the Japanese. The object we have in view in the Far East is the development and prosperity of our frontiers, and to abandon this object, that is, otherwise speaking, to abandon all measures for the lawful defence of our interests, we do not desire to do and we cannot do. We do not know if the Japanese are aware of this, but at all events the warlike preparations of Japan do not decrease; on the contrary they are being carried on with redoubled energy. This is a more important fact, in our opinion, than the change in the tone of the Japanese Press. The Press may write in a peaceful strain but, meanwhile, the Japanese Government has given orders for all its military officers at present travelling or studying in foreign countries to return at once to the Fatherland. The firm of Krupp of Essen has just received from the Japanese Government a telegram asking them to make haste to fulfil certain orders previously placed with them. Coal for the use of the fleet is also being bought in enormous quantities and a great stock has now accumulated. In the Japanese arsenals work ceases neither day nor night. Many transport vessels have already been chartered and the Government is putting forth all its efforts to charter as many as possible. All these symptoms, and also the brisk exchange of views between Tokio, Washington, and London force us to be cautious, and to place little trust in the peaceful tone of the Japanese Press. We do not want, however, to say that the danger to the maintenance of peace in the Far East is very great. The peaceful tendency of Russia's policy cannot avert a crisis. We only ask, however, for the exercise of caution and a due and critical estimate of the condition of affairs in the Far East."

THE OPENING OF MOUKDEN.
In spite of the optimistic tone of the Russian Press, it seems, from the tone of that Press and from what individual Russian say on the subject, that, whatever concessions Japan gets, there are two that she certainly will not get. One of these is the evacuation of Manchuria the other is the opening of Moukden or any part of the three provinces. Anything else

in reason Russia will gracefully concede. She will bestow an unctuous benediction on the efforts of the Japanese to colonise Formosa; she will approve, within certain limits and with certain reservations and guarantees, of their emigration to Korea, but when asked to open up Manchuria she smiles the half-amused, half-pitying smile of the man whom a spoilt child asks for the moon.

The Port Arthur Journal of this morning (Nov. 11) says:—

"The spreading of sensational reports obliges us, in order to refute them, to explain the true circumstances attending the occupation of Moukden by the Russian. The fact is that only two companies of our troops were sent there in order to bring about the re-establishment of order. The Tatar General was not arrested on the occasion and no repressive measures were taken towards the Chinese authorities administering the Government of the town."—*N. C. D. News.*

WORDS TO WOMEN.

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for London Lady.

Women who suffer from Headaches, Pains in the Back or Side, fainting fits, Anæmia or general weakness, are asked to try what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will do for them.

WHY THEY SHOULD TRY.

There is no other medicine that has done so much to save women from the miseries which constantly or periodically afflict almost every woman. The girl in her "teens," hindered in development; the tired mother, wearied with work; or the middle-aged woman beginning to feel old before her time, will all find, if they choose to ask, that sufferers like themselves bless the day when they first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WHAT THEY SHOULD DO.

We only ask our readers to send a private letter to us—Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn-viaduct, London—and we undertake to prove to them beyond all doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved the health of many women, who but for them would be miserable invalids. More. They are capable of giving relief unspeakable to thousands of women who, either because they cannot afford to rest, or because their modesty keeps them from complaining, suffer in silence month after month. It is especially to these women that we appeal. We send Dr. Williams' Pink Pills post free for 2s. 6d. to any address. We gladly answer in strict confidence any letter of enquiry. We promise that if any woman doubts the value of the pills we will send absolutely unquestionable proof.

WHAT A LONDON LADY DID.
Mrs. Mason, 69, Rosslyn-road, South Tottenham, London, a courageous and cultured lady, sends this message to her fellow sufferers:—

"I suffered from Fainting Fits since I was twelve years of age. As I grew older they became more frequent. I heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills praised by a gentleman who, like myself, had suffered from fainting fits, which reduced him to a mere shadow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills put him right again."

"After I was married I decided to try the pills myself. Their effect was truly marvellous before I had finished the first bottle."

"The pills are really strengthening, not purgative and weakening. I am now in splendid health, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

A SERIOUS WARNING.
The pills cannot be bought at all medicine shops, but it is important to see that you obtain the genuine Dr. Williams'—and you can only be sure of that if you see on the pink wrapper the full name—not merely Pink Pills, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. [1400]

Intimations.

MADAM FLINT & CO.,

DRESSMAKERS

AND

MILLINERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

SMART READY-MADE

WINTER COSTUMES

OF THE

NEW FASHIONABLE

MATERIAL,

NOW SO MUCH IN VOGUE IN

LONDON.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1903. [1432c]

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,

(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),

DENTIST,

No. 26, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th February 1904 [30]

Intimations.

A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the *redemption* of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take cod liver oil, and the emulsions are quite as foul and abominable as the plain oil, no matter what may be altered to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine; because the system revolts against it, and cries out to be delivered from it. In

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionery or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders: prevents and cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself. Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. It was made to cure and it sells because it cures. One bottle convinces. Effective from the first dose. 'It never disappoints.' Sold by chemists the world over and A. S. Watson & Co., Limited."

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES, By Arrangement.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING:—

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS:—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

For full Particulars, &c., &c., Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON,

A.M. INST. C.E.,

Manager

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [30]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1903.

Consignees.

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALAMCOTTA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after NOON, TO-MORROW, the 1st December, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1903. [1428c]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"COPTIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered by Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. STUART THOMSON, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CEYLON,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M., TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1903. [4]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KONIG ALBERT,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 2nd December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 7th December, 1903, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1903. [63c]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"NURNBERG,"

Captain Jaburg, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd December.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office,

Hongkong, 25th November, 1903. [1421c]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT"

FROM SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1903. [874d]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
YAWATA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon.
A. E. Moses	HAMA	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at Daylight.
SANUKI MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
W. Townsend	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
KUMANO MARU	TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
A. E. Haswell	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 12th Dec., at Daylight.
KAWACHI MARU	KOBE	MONDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
KINSHU MARU	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at 4 P.M.
TOSA MARU		
A. Christiansen		

* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1903.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

VIA

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN,

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY.

Steamers. Tons. Captains. 1903-04.

Tacoma* 4,812 M. Ridley Dec. 15

Victoria* 3,500 J. Truebridge Dec. 19

Tremont 4,606 T. W. Garlick Dec. 24

Lyrat 4,417 G. W. Williams Jan. 21

Olympia* 3,877 A. D. Smith Feb. 12

Shawmut 5,600 W. M. Smith Feb. 20

* Cargo only.

Steamers marked (*) have no second-class passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1903. [874d]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CEYLON,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M., TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

Russia and Japan.

LONDON, 29th November.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that the present position of the negotiations being carried on between Russia and Japan is as follows. While insisting on the ultimate recognition of treaty rights, open ports, and the integrity of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, Japan has agreed to leave these questions in abeyance; she will recognize Russia's dominant interests there at the present time, and will not obstruct her solution of the Manchurian problem. In return, Japan insists on the recognition of her influence in Korea, and the opening of Yonampoh and other ports. Russia is willing to make some concessions, but opposes the opening of Yonampoh, declaring that it will threaten her interests, and complicate the situation in Manchuria.

Macedonia.

The Porte's acceptance of the Reform scheme relieves the momentary tension, but the difficulties in the way of the execution of the scheme are such as will offer frequent opportunities for dilatory tactics in the future.

LATER.

The Tsarina.

The Tsarina is better.

The Dreyfus Affair.

The Dreyfus case has entered on a fresh phase. Ex-captain Dreyfus having formally applied to the Ministry of Justice for a revision of the sentence, the Minister for War has made a personal examination of the secret Dossier and reported that he has discovered serious forgeries and abstractions of important documents made by the Ministry of War in 1897 and 1898; this has decided the Ministry of Justice to appoint a Commission to revise the case.

The Kaiser's Atlantic Race Cup.

The Kaiser has withdrawn his offer of a Cup for an Atlantic yacht race in 1904, explaining that ill health prevents his giving the attention necessary for the arrangements. He will, however, offer the same cup for a race in 1905.

[It was recently stated that the German Emperor's yacht Meier, with an exclusively German crew on board, would proceed to America in the spring to participate in the Atlantic race for the Kaiser's seamanship cup.—Ed. H.K.T.]

(Japanese Exchanges.)

Russia and Japan.

Berlin, 21st November.

The *Manchester Guardian* has published the summary of an interview with Count Katsura (Japanese Premier) regarding the prospects of a peaceful settlement between Russia and Japan. This interview (which showed the Premier to be in favour of peace) is considered here to be accurate and has been received with much approval.

France and Siam.

Berlin, 21st November.

France has occupied the town of Chantaboon, on the Siamese frontier, and will retain possession until the disputes now pending between the two Governments are settled by Treaty.

The Powers and Panama.

Berlin, 21st November.

The new Republic of Panama, which has already been acknowledged by the United States, will, it is thought, shortly be recognised by Germany also.

France will agree to the founding of the new Republic if some of her demands are conceded. Great Britain demands as a condition of recognition that Panama shall take over part of the debts of Colombia.

Morocco.

Berlin, 21st November.

The proposal of Great Britain and France to raise a loan for the definite regulation of the Morocco question has been dropped.

Prussian Elections.

Berlin, 22nd November.

Following are the results of the elections for the Prussian House of Deputies:—

Number	Last	Elected	House
Conservatives	147	143	
Free Conservatives	55	47	
Centralists	97	100	
National Liberals	79	76	
Liberals	31	36	
Poles	13	13	
Independents	11	8	

No Socialists were elected.

The Troubles in the Balkans.

Berlin, 23rd November.

The Balkan situation is said to have improved as far as Russia is concerned. It is now believed that Turkey will accept the reform scheme formulated by Russia and Austria.

Great Britain and Italy.

Berlin, 23rd November.

The King and Queen of Italy have left London for Italy.

The Press of Rome is unanimously of opinion that no new political arrangements have been made between Great Britain and Italy as a result of the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to England.—*Deutsche Japan Post.*

A DE'FATCH from Port au Prince states that the formal capitulation of the Government of San Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, has taken place and General Jimenez, and his revolutionary army are in possession of the city. Protection to the people is guaranteed by the conqueror, who has established a Government. President Gil fled before the surrender of San Domingo to Jimenez and took refuge aboard a German warship.

THE EYE OF THE LAW.

APPEAL DISALLOWED.

INTERESTING CASE.

A most interesting legal argument ensued at the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Mr. W. M. Goodenough) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. V. G. W. Se), sitting in appellate jurisdiction, to hear an appeal against the decision of Mr. T. Sercombe Smith in respect of Ip Ting, a marine store dealer, who, on the 10th September last, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for feloniously receiving three steel keys, value \$60, and four shovels, value \$6, well knowing the same to have been stolen.

Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. O. D. Thompson) appeared on behalf of the appellant, and the Attorney General, Sir H. S. Berkeley (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor) represented the respondent.

At the outset, the Attorney General took a preliminary objection to the hearing of the appeal, observing that he had intended to base that objection on two grounds—that the appeal papers filed did not comply with the requirements of the Police Magistrates' Ordinance, No. 10 of 1901, and that the documents were filed too late. He found, however, with respect to the second ground that although the time allowed by the Ordinance was exceeded three times over, it was occasioned by the act of the Court—the act of the Registrar, for the time being, who refused to receive the documents into Court. Whether he was right or whether he was wrong it was not necessary to put before their Lordships.

The Chief Justice remarked that the Vacation Ordinance provided that any time running into the vacation did not count.

The Attorney General, however, intimated that he would not press the point, and asked that the appeal be dismissed without being heard on the ground that the appellant failed to comply with the requirements of sections 104 and 105 of the Magistrates' Ordinance of 1890.

The Chief Justice:—You mean he ought to have applied for a motion for a rehearing?

The Attorney General replied in the affirmative, remarking that instead of doing so the appellant applied for leave to appeal to their Lordships. The case came precisely within the principle of the case decided by the Chief Justice in August 1902—*Chan Chi and others v. Segal William Marston*. By section 105, an appeal on a question of fact shall—the words were imperative—be by way of motion. No such motion was before the Court, and the other side had committed the whole error in the case before the Court in 1902.

Mr. Slade submitted the appellant had complied with the section quoted by the Attorney General, and said that in all cases of appeal from the Magistrate on the question of fact it was laid down that the appeal should be a rehearing.

The Chief Justice:—Your actual motion is wrong, you know. You cannot argue that. The question is whether we shall still hear you. I have given a formal judgment in this case, Court, in a similar case.

Mr. Slade:—I think that judgment—I am speaking from my meagre recollection—was not based on this point.

The Puisne Judge:—It was.

The Chief Justice:—There are other points as well. The only question I have to consider—I will read you what I said on that occasion:—"The Chief Justice said that on the question of fact the motion appeared to him to be defective. It was not in compliance with section 105 of the Magistrates' Ordinance. In his opinion the proper form was to apply to the Court that the Court will be moved to rehear. Your motion should have been a motion asking the Court to rehear, not for leave to appeal because that has already been given by the Magistrate."

Mr. Slade said he quite agreed, and he was really applying for a rehearing, because an appeal could only be by way of rehearing and for which leave would have to be given by the Court.

The Chief Justice said he did not have to ask for leave to appeal, but to move that the Court rehear, and on that motion they had to decide whether he showed sufficient ground for them to grant it. If he did then they granted a rehearing. It was wrong to come to the Court and say he asked for leave to appeal by way of a rehearing.

Mr. Slade:—I most thoroughly agree with your Lordship, but as far as substance goes it is substantially right.

The Chief Justice:—It is substantially wrong; you may ask us to amend.

Mr. Slade:—If your Lordships will do that there will be no further question.

The Chief Justice:—We are not going to allow these motion papers to remain on the Court.

The Attorney General:—I doubt the power of this Court to amend a motion.

The Puisne Judge:—He is only going to ask that it be done.

The Chief Justice said there was a difference between the two cases. In the former permission for leave to appeal by way of rehearing on fact and law was asked for, whereas the present one should have been a rehearing on fact. It was exactly what was done wrong on the former occasion.

Mr. Slade observed that they simply asked for an appeal by way of rehearing.

The Puisne Judge:—You don't want leave to appeal; you have got that.

Mr. Slade:—We have not got leave to appeal by way of rehearing. They are two distinct things.

The Chief Justice:—If you ask us to amend we will consider that. I am certainly not going to try the case on this motion paper.

Mr. Slade submitted there could be no question of appeal. The Attorney General, the Crown Solicitor, Murison (the respondent), everybody connected with the case knew exactly that it was intended to come to the Court to have a rehearing. That was what was asked for.

The Chief Justice:—Your motion paper asked for two things. First, you asked for leave to appeal, and secondly, as to how this appeal is to come on, viz., by way of rehearing. You say you ask for leave to appeal by way of rehearing.

Mr. Slade:—Exactly so.

The Chief Justice:—You have no right to ask for leave to appeal.

Mr. Slade:—I ask for a rehearing. That is what I come here to ask for and, substantially, that is what is asked for.

The Chief Justice:—The question is whether you ask us to amend the motion.

Mr. Slade:—Yes, my Lords, I do.

The Chief Justice:—I shall not grant anything in this form. In a former judgment I refused to do so.

The Attorney General submitted that the Court had no power to amend at the present stage, as they must strictly conform to the

requirements of the statute which provided no reservation as to amending notices.

Mr. Slade said that that was another point. It did seem extraordinary that the Crown should attend an appeal by way of rehearing and then ask for a rehearing on the same facts.

The Attorney General:—The Crown cannot, by consent, give jurisdiction.

Mr. Slade:—The Crown has deliberately waived one objection which it had on this matter.

The Chief Justice:—There is nothing in that judgment.

Mr. Slade:—Yes. It has been one of the most difficult questions your Lordship has had to decide. The Crown is willing to waive that question, and does not propose to raise a technical one for the purpose of preventing this appeal, which involves a man's liberty. There can be no question of unfairness.

The Puisne Judge:—Cannot you understand? Supposing the Crown had not raised the question. We must tell you you are not to dispute our orders. I should have taken objection.

Mr. Slade agreed that the Court would undoubtedly have taken the objection because it had already been decided. He was surprised, however, that any objection was taken to an amendment, and proceeded to argue that the Court had power to deal with it.

The Chief Justice, in intimating that he would like to hear the Attorney General on the point, felt bound to say that, while he must insist on having a motion paper in proper order, and had already carefully considered a careful judgment, laid down in a former case, in August 1902, he did not wonder the Crown might have been forgotten because the rules governing appeals from the Magistrate were very different from those from the Puisne Judge. There had been a slip and it was no use discussing the matter. The present motion was for leave to amend the motion paper by striking out the words "for leave to appeal by way of rehearing," and putting "to rehear." He was rather disposed *prima facie* to allow the amendment of the motion paper, as he did not wish to have a case in which a man had been sentenced to imprisonment settled one way or the other simply on the question of the exact form of the wording of the motion paper.

The Attorney General said he would like to consent, but it seemed to him that an amendment, even if in order, would be futile unless the Court, not only ordered the amendment but, disregarding the statute regulating appeals, ordered that the amendment and service be taken together. Supposing the notice, which was clearly irregular and bad, was amended. What then? The respondent would be entitled to say that the notice must be filed and served, and when the Court heard the case its attention would be drawn to the fact that the notice for a rehearing, instead of being filed within ten days from the decision of the Magistrate, as required by statute, was filed two months after. There was an essential difference between the Court exercising its ordinary powers of amendment in its original jurisdiction, and the exercise of its—

The Chief Justice:—I fully appreciate that point.

The Attorney General proceeded to draw the Lordship's attention to the case of *The Queen v. The Justices of Glamorganshire*, Q.B.D. Law Reports, 24, p. 675, which, he said, was the leading case to show that the Court was bound, hand and foot, in hearing an appeal from a Magistrate. The statute before the Court, and the Court had no jurisdiction outside of that conferred upon it by statute. Within the moment that ten days elapse when the appellant had not filed a motion for rehearing, the right of appeal was gone, and the Court, by amending the form of the motion, was giving him back the right because, unless they applied within ten days, the right was gone, and could not be resurrected and brought to life. Baron Huddleston, in dealing with the point, said that in a criminal matter of appeal everything had to be performed even to the last condition. In the present case the right to appeal had gone, and he regretted he was forced to take the objection. He was bound to do so, however; he was bound to bring within the knowledge of the Court the fact that it had no jurisdiction, and the Court should not be prepared to act without jurisdiction. At one time he was very doubtful as to whether he should take the objection; but they were not concerned with the merits of the case. The question was purely a technical point, and he submitted the Court must uphold its procedure. It could not blow hot and then blow cold.

Mr. Slade said that the case quoted by the Attorney General did not in any way turn upon the question before the Court, and only decided that if an appellant did not enter into his recognizances within the time limit his power of appeal was gone. He submitted that they had power to amend, and that, in substance, the notice of motion asked for leave to appeal was unnecessary and should be struck out of the application. Then the motion contained in the application for a rehearing had been served in due time, and if amended was good service.

The Chief Justice said the objection taken by the Attorney General was valid and must be upheld. Any person wishing to appeal from a decision must look for some statute giving him the power of doing so, and closely follow the terms of the statute and see that every condition precedent to the appeal was strictly and properly complied with. A person who had obtained a decision, whether it was the Crown or the subject, in the Court below, had a perfect right to benefit by the application of that decision unless it was reversed on appeal, and the Appeal Court could not reverse that decision unless all the preliminary requirements were complied with. It was more than fifteen months since the question came before the Court in almost the same terms—viz., whether a motion was filed asking for leave to appeal by way of rehearing on questions of fact and law. The Court gave a careful judgment, and he would read what he said then, with the approval of his learned brother, who was sitting with him, and concurred. It was as follows:—"The Chief Justice said it appeared to him that there had been some singular misconception on the part of the appellants as to the mode in which those appeals should be conducted. The matter was clearly laid down in the Magistrates' Ordinance. With regard to the appeal on fact the motion should have been worded that the Court would be moved to rehear, and later on should be stated on what grounds the facts were held to be wrong. As to the stated case the Magistrate found a certain set of facts and stated what appeared to be right, and the party obtained that case by going to the Magistrate and asking him to state a case. He did so and then you had got your material for appeal and what you had got to decide was this: in 14 days from the delivery of that case you had to transmit the case to the Registrar and before doing that you must give notice in writing of the appeal to the other side and send with it a copy of the case so stated. When you sent the case stated by the Magistrate, if you gave the other side notice of what you were doing, but you might, after raising the case, abandon it, and therefore you must give notice to the other side that you were going to prosecute the appeal. When transmitted to

the Registrar, it was to be set down for argument and was to be heard by the Full Court. It was clear that the parties setting it down gave days' clear notice of the day fixed by the Court for hearing. He had not any affidavit table him to ascertain what had been done. As the motion papers went the Court had also the conclusion that the motions were filed. The only question was what they were filed with these two appeals on the question of the cases had been stated by the Registrar and had been set down for argument. It was pretty clear that the other side knew they had been set down. The question whether the mere fact of not giving formal notice was fatal to the hearing. He did not think the other side should take that view. Houghton notices were bad. Mr. Slade's motion would have been good if he had used the word "argument" instead of "re-hearing." There was no question as to the notice of motion for rehearing on a point of law. The Court still before them two cases set down for argument. If the amendments to the motion papers, before they were filed, would be a motion paper, already held to be inaccurate and wrong to be just as a practical purpose, in an appeal motion paper, and when once they began admitting such irregularities they would be bringing themselves into great difficulties because they would be told that on such and such certain glaring errors were made and the Court allowed certain amendments to be made, that was, assuming the Court had power. He did not propose to give any absolute decision on the question as to whether the Court had the power to amend as a Full Court dealing with an appeal by a special statute but, he pointed out that there were plenty of cases in England where, if an amendment had been allowed, the appeal would have been heard and the Court would otherwise have refused to have the amendment. He quoted the case of *The King v. The Justices of Oxfordshire*, decided in 1823, and afterwards pointed out that they were not starting technical objections to appeals which had always existed. Unless parties complied strictly with the act the Court could not make promissory papers for them. Therefore, with regret—for it was with regret—he must hold the objection as fatal, and the Attorney General objecting to the amendment he did not consider the Court should negative it.

The Puisne Judge agreed, and said it seemed to him that they allowed the amendment to the motion they would be stillifying themselves altogether. Little more than a year ago they held that the proper and correct terms of a notice of motion. If they were going to amend that he did not know where they were going to end. If the mistake was one of the first might consider they had the power to amend.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

Today's Advertisements.

CHATRE'S NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.

Patronised by H. M. the Empress Dowager and other Royalty of China.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY), 1st December, 1903, in a

CIRCUS TENT NEAR CENTRAL MARKET MARINE LINE.

MENAGERIE of highly trained animals,

including LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, LEOPARDS, &c.

MARVELLOUS GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.

WONDERFUL ACTS IN BAREBACK RIDING.

RUSSIAN SINGING AND DANCING.

FOR TO-NIGHT ONLY,

HARRY CENOT, the Favourite Juggler, ALICE CENOT, introducing Equestrian Acts of Three Nations—England, Scotland, Ireland.

Particulars from the Expresses.

Tickets can be obtained from

H. RUTTONJEE,

5, d'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, and

37 & 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1903. [1416e]

VICTORIA REGATTA, 1903.

ENTRIES for the forthcoming REGATTA

Close on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 7 P.M. sharp.

Entries for the Light Gigs, Men-of-war Cutters, Gigs and Whalers, will be Post Entries.

HAROLD C. AUSTEN,

Actg. Hon. Secretary, V. R. C.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1903. [1443e]

TO LET.

1st JANUARY, 1904.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 17, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—

FR. BLUNCK,

Silk Lace Manufacturer.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1903. [1441e]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG,"

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LARKE & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1903. [1437e]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of HERBERT CANTON, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, made an Order limiting to the 24th January, 1904, the time for sending in Claims against this Estate.

All Creditors are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 30th November, 1903.

DEACON & HASTINGS,

Proctors for the Administrators.

[1435e]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN RAYNER GREY, LATE OF VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, made an Order limiting to the 28th day of January, 1904, for sending in Claims against the above Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1903.

A. SETH,

Official Administrator.

[1436e]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on SATURDAY,

the 5th December, 1903, at 12.30 P.M., at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, (Corner of Ice House Street),

THE SHARE MARKET

Kirk, L.

LAST DIVIDEND.	TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.
STOCKS.	
of £1.10/- @ 1/8 = \$18 for half- year ending 30.6.1903	\$150
\$1 90/- for 1902	\$29 b.
	\$10
INSURANCES.	
cent = \$32 per share for 1902 ...	\$102 1/2
\$1 for year ended 30.4.1902	\$60 b.
of £1 making £4 for 1902	Tls. 220
\$12 for 1901	\$135
\$15 per share for 1902	\$175 sa.
INSURANCES.	
per share for 1901	\$115
share for 1901	\$90
BONDING.	
half-year ending 30.6.1903 ..	\$103 a. & b.
10/- per share for 1902	\$75 b.
= 5/- per share for 1900	\$18 sa.
\$1 for year ended 30.6.1903 ..	\$10 sa.

% = 12% for year ending 30.4.03	\$38 sa. \$18 sa.
sterion of 6d. for 1902	£1 2/0 b.
n of 2% for 1903	Tls. 36 b.
u of 4% = Tls. 2.00	Tls. 52 1/2 sa.
n of 3 1/2% = Tls. 1.75	Tls. 50
ERIES.	
57 making \$12 for 1901	\$104 sa. & B.
share for 1897	\$10
7 % for year ending 30.9.02	Tls. 60
ING.	
	\$14 s.
Frs. 30 making Fcs. 60 for 1902	\$600 s.
of 1/- per share 28.1.01	\$8 s.
of 1/- per share 26.10.03	Tls. 6 s.

AND GODOVNS:	
\$ 5 6 for 1 year 306.03.....	\$207
of Tls. 8 making Tls. 15 for year	
304.03	Tls. 127 sa.
n of \$24 for 1903.....	\$89 b.
1902.....	\$38 a.
n of Tls. 5 for 1903	Tls. 2124 sa.
AND BUILDINGS.	
0 cents per share for 1903	\$0 b.

of \$6 for 1903	\$151
er share for 1902	\$35
of \$18 for 1903	\$324 s.
first 1-year 1903	\$140 ss.
1-year ending 30.6.03	\$28 ss.
1-year ending 31.3.03	Tls. 14
ent. for 1902	\$11 ss.
of 6 % for 1903	Tls. 103 s.
MILLS.	
of 60 cents, making \$1 for 1/1903	\$15 b.
period ended 31.10.97	Tls. 35 s.
n of 3 % on account of 1898	Tls. 25 ss.
n div. of 4 % on acct. of 1898 ...	Tls. 35

period ended 31.12.00.....	Tls. 200
COMPANIES.	
for year ending 30.6.1900	\$250
.....	\$15
of Tls. 3 per share	Tls. 50 sb.
ANEUOUS.	
\$1.20 per share for 1902	\$231 b.
year	38 s.
of 5 % for 1903	\$74 ex div. b.
share for 1902	\$74 sb.
ends 31.12.1902	\$74 sb.
for year ending 30.4.1903	\$12 b.
.....	\$12 b.
v. and 1 % bonus for 1901	\$740 b.
1902	\$145
cent=\$3.75 for 1902	\$474
of \$4 for 1903	\$245

year ending 31.11.1902	\$320 a.
year ending 31.7.1903	\$12½ b.
\$2½ for 1903	\$40 a.
.....	\$5 a.
} for year ending 31.5.03 ... {	\$9 b.
	\$210 b.
of 6 % making 12 % for year. ...	\$15½ b.
.....	\$5 b.
year ended 30.6.1903	\$11
	\$8½ b.
Prinim Dividend of Tls. 7½ paid } 1903	Tls. 312½ b.
year	\$5a

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,
Share Brokers.

The following **SPECIAL LINES** are of fine quality and suitable for the **FESTIVE SEASON**

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR W. & A. GILBEY, LIMITED, THE PANTHEON, LONDON.
OFFICE 3, DUDDELL STREET.

HIGH CLASS
GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING
UP TO DATE.
28, Queen's Road.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,



28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,

GENERAL DRAPERS & HIGH CLASS
DRESS-MAKERS.

HIGH CLASS
GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS.

FAMED FOR
SHIRTS.
28, Queen's Road.

Grand Xmas Bazaar.

ONE THOUSAND TOYS AND GIFTS.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

10 CTS. TO \$50.

High Class Fancy Goods.

USEFUL PRESENTS

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

ON SHOW, TO-DAY.